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CANAL BILL IS SAFE

Both Houses are Agreed and Matter is Ended.

PRESIDENT HAS ONLY TO SIGN

Conference Report in Favor of Panama Adopted—Friends of Nicaragua Have Not Yet Lost Hope.

A Washington special says: The conference report on the isthmian canal bill was adopted by the house Thursday by a vote of 252 to 7.

Senator Morgan presented the conference report on the canal bill and it was adopted.

This passed the bill and it will be sent to the president.

When the senate convened a few minor bills were passed, after which consideration was begun of the general deficiency bill, being read for committee amendments.

When the appropriations of \$500,000 for the Buffalo Pan-American exposition and \$150,000 for the Charleston, S. C. exposition were reported Mr. Bailey, of Texas, protested. He insisted that if congress should meet the present demands, it would be called upon to meet a still greater deficit in the St. Louis exposition. He thought it was a gross misapplication of public money.

Sensitors Hale, Spooner and Teller sympathized with Mr. Bailey's view, but thought that the calamity which had befallen the people in Buffalo in the assassination of President McKinley had much to do with the deficiency and should be taken into consideration.

The senate, after long argument, agreed to the appropriation in the general deficiency bill for the Buffalo and Charleston exposition deficiencies.

Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, chairman of the committee on interstate commerce then called up the conference report upon the isthmian canal bill and moved the adoption of the conference report. Mr. Hepburn had quite a long colloquy with Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, over the time in which the president was to conduct the negotiations with the Panama Canal Company and said that the senate rejected every proposition made by the house conferees. He said he would not have this report if he did not believe that it was the senate bill or nothing. He also declared that he did not believe the Panama Canal Company possessed anything we cared to buy.

Mr. Hepburn said he thought the president would fall in his negotiations and could then resort to the other route.

Mr. Underwood, of Alabama, said the people of his state favored Nicaragua but he believed it was best to accept the compromise.

Mr. Mann, of Illinois, said it was one step nearer a canal, due to the efforts of the two men, Senator Morgan and Representative Hepburn. (Applause.)

The report was also supported by Messrs. Sulzer, of New York; Fletcher, of Minnesota; Adams, of Georgia; Williams, of Mississippi; and others.

Mr. McRae, of Arkansas, said he considered the substitution of the Panama route for the Nicaragua route a monumental blunder.

A roll call was ordered and the conference report on the isthmian canal bill was adopted by a vote of 252 to 8. Those voting in the negative were Ball, of Texas; Bell, of Colorado; Hay, of Virginia; Jones, of Virginia; Claude Kitchen, of North Carolina; Loud, of California; Neville, of Nebraska; Woods, of California.

While the bill provides for the construction of a canal with preference for the Panama route in case there should be obstacles in the way of a clear title to the French company's property, or there should be trouble in negotiating just the right treaty with the republic of Colombia—neither of which obstacles are likely to develop—the Nicaragua proposition will be taken up. In either event a canal is assured. The president will promptly sign the bill.

MORGAN AFTER PANAMA LOBBY.

Alabama Senator Precipitates a Lively Debate in Upper House.

A lively debate was precipitated in the senate Saturday over a resolution of Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, authorizing the committee on oceanic canals to investigate the status of American stockholders of the Panama Canal Company, with a view of protecting them in the French courts. Messrs. Spooner, Hanna and Mitchell antagonized the resolution, maintaining that it was a matter with which the United States had nothing to do. The matter finally went over to the calendar without action.

HARVARD HONORS ROOSEVELT.

President and Secretary Hay Given Honorary Degree of LL.D.

Commencement at Harvard university, at Cambridge, Mass., Wednesday, was of unusual interest because of the presence of President Roosevelt, a graduate of Harvard, class of 1880 who received the honorary degree of LL.D.

There were other notable guests at the exercises, including Secretary of State John Hay, who also received the degree of LL.D.

COLONEL ESTILL EXPLAINS.

Defeated Gubernatorial Candidate Issues Address to Georgians.

Colonel J. H. Estill, of Savannah, again addressed the voters of Georgia. His latest is in the way of an explanation of his position in having protested against the alleged irregularities that aided Mr. Terrell in winning by so large a majority.

KING PASSING DANGER POINT.

Latest Bulletins Favorable—Jubilee is Being Arranged to Vent Joy of Britons.

The latest bulletins issued in London regarding the condition of King Edward indicate his rapid recovery.

The unanimity among prominent physicians in expressing their opinions as to the case of the king is quite remarkable. All the professional opinions gathered are distinctly favorable and hopeful; the doctors regard the danger of peritonitis as now almost past and believe his majesty's recovery to be entirely probable.

Liverpool, was brilliantly illuminated Friday night in recognition of the good news.

The king of Denmark, who intended embarking for London Friday afternoon, was dissuaded from so doing by Queen Alexandra, who telegraphed her father that King Edward is making good progress.

The prospect of the king's rapid recovery has led to a revival of the projects for festivities. It has practically been decided that the Indian and colonial troops should be reviewed by the prince and princess of Wales on the Horse Guards parade, Queen Alexandra attending to take the salute on behalf of the king, as she did recently at Aldershot. This idea was warmly advocated by the colonial premiers in London, and it has been approved by Joseph Chamberlain, colonial secretary.

It is also likely that as soon as his majesty is pronounced to be out of danger London will indulge in a general illumination. Very few of the illumination devices in the city have been disturbed, their owners awaiting the decision of the prince of Wales in the matter. The prince has not yet ordered the removal of the devices from Marlborough house.

It is not impossible that the abandonment of the naval review will be reconsidered in the interests of the colonial and Indian visitors, who are greatly disappointed at missing this sight. Other entertainments for the nation's colonial and Indian guests are also being arranged. Thus, if there is no setback in his majesty's progress there will be a partial revival of the interrupted festivities.

DEWEY "JUMPS THE GAME."

Admiral Objected to Questions by Senate Committee and Bolts.

A Washington special says: Chafing under the sharp cross-examination to which he had been put by Senators Patterson and Carmack in the hearing before the senate Philippines committee Friday, Admiral Dewey declined to reply to some of the final questions and brought the day's testimony to a rather abrupt end. As this was almost coincident with the hour at which the committee hearing was to end, the admiral's action was less pronounced than it would otherwise have seemed, but his dislike of the manner of his cross-questioning was apparent.

The minority members of the committee manifested an unpleasant tendency to contrast some of Admiral Dewey's testimony since he has been on the stand as an administration witness with his utterances at Manila and his official actions there. The special questions at which he took umbrage had reference to his declaration that Aguinaldo had gone to Manila for loot and money. Senator Carmack construed this as meaning the Filipino chieftain was, in the eyes of the American admiral, little better than a thief, and he endeavored to get an expression from the admiral as to how this comported with his action in backing Aguinaldo in raising an army to co-operate with the American forces. The admiral had manifested considerable uneasiness under other similar questions that had been asked him, and he did not want to reply. Just then the hour of 12 arrived and he jumped to his feet declaring that he was going. The members of the committee rose at the same time, as it was the hour to go to the senate chamber, and a scene was avoided. The admiral asked Chairman Long if he was to return the next day, and when told he would be expected he did not like it a bit, but said he would be there.

ENGINEER AND FIREMAN KILLED.

Fast Moving Engine Derailed by a Horse and Wreck Followed.

The Texas and Pacific passenger train, which left New Orleans westward bound Sunday evening, ran over a horse near Boyce, La., about 200 miles west at 4:50 o'clock Monday morning, throwing the engine and tender from the track. Engineer J. Engle and Fireman George Bealer were both buried beneath the engine and crushed to death. None of the passengers were hurt.

HAHN IN LAW'S GRIP.

Governor of Ohio Honors Requisition From New York Officials.

Thursday Governor Nash, of Ohio, honored a requisition from New York for William Hahn, insurance commissioner of Ohio under McKinley. Detective Brindley will take Hahn to New York, where he will answer to the charge of grand larceny. Hahn was indicted for larceny of \$26,745 from an insurance company which he was connected with.

COLOR LINE NOT DRAWN.

Negro Delegates to Sunday School Convention Recognized It, However.

Notwithstanding the general understanding that the color line was not to be drawn in the international Sunday school convention at Denver, the negro delegates declined seats with white delegates. One negro, who was allotted to a seat next to a white lady, undertook to brave out the situation, but finally went back to the colored section.

RIOTING ON A TRIAN

Whites and Blacks Engage in Fierce and Gory Conflict.

TWO DEAD AND MANY WOUNDED

Ten White Men Receive Bullets or Cuts—Two Wounded Negroes Were Afterwards Taken from Jail and Shot to Death.

There was a serious riot on board the Southern railway train that left Augusta, Ga., about 6 o'clock Saturday evening.

Just before the train stopped at the water tank at Langley, eight miles from Augusta, there was some trouble between several negroes and a white man named John McDaniel. A fight was begun and pretty soon was general between the white men and negroes in the car. Pistols and knives were called into play by both sides, and the conductor pulled the train up to the station in the hope of getting police help at Langley. At the train stopped at Langley some of the combatants rushed out and the fighting between whites and blacks became general on the train and all around the station. The negroes engaged in the fighting fled in all directions, and when the smoke of battle cleared away there were only two captured. They were quickly placed in the lock-up at Langley.

There were ten white men with pistol or knife wounds.

When the train pulled out of the station some of the combatants were still on board, and it is reported some were turned over to officers at Alken and at Grantville, stations farther on.

Only one of the white men, Ory Carter, received a dangerous wound.

The people of the town of Langley and from the surrounding country were soon aroused. Mutterings against the two wounded negroes under arrest were heard, and as the night approached and the wounds of the white men were discussed, the conviction grew that the two negroes in the calaboose were in serious danger.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock the crowds in the streets of Langley had been greatly augmented by men coming in from all directions and the mob moved on the jail. Entrance was forced and when the wounded negroes were discovered the crowd started emptying their pistols into them, and they were soon shot to death.

STORM IN TENNESSEE.

Loss of Seven Lives and Enormous Financial Damage Reported.

Reports of fatalities and great damage to property in the vicinity of Chattanooga as a result of the storm Saturday afternoon continue to be received. It is said the damage to farm lands is almost incalculable.

James Greyson, a proprietor of a saw mill on Walden's Ridge, near Chattanooga, and Jesse May, his sawyer, were both killed during the storm. The mill was blown down upon them.

Reports from other points indicate that aside from the loss of seven lives the financial damage has been quite heavy. Trees, barns and outhouses of many farmers have been blown away and considerable grain has been lost.

BIG RACKET IN HAITI.

Revolutionists Make Things Lively in the Streets of Cape Haitien.

There was much fighting at Cape Haitien, Haiti, Sunday and great excitement prevails. Admiral Killick, commander of the Haitian fleet, has disembarked a further detachment of troops and a large quantity of ammunition for the better protection of General Firman, one of the candidates for the presidency of the republic.

In the meantime the vessels under the command of Admiral Killick were bombarding Cape Haitien. This action was taken without previous notification to the foreign consuls who were forced to embark on a gunboat under the protection of their various flags.

PATTISON FOR GOVERNORSHIP.

For Third Time He is Named by Democrats of Pennsylvania.

For the third time in twenty years, ex-Governor Robert E. Pattison, of Philadelphia, was nominated for governor of Pennsylvania Wednesday by the democratic state convention. Geo. W. Guthrie, of Pittsburg, was the unanimous choice of the convention for lieutenant governor. The platform makes no reference to national questions, which indicates that the campaign will be made strictly on state issues. Pattison appeared before the convention and made a brief speech of acceptance.

GIGANTIC WAGE INCREASE.

Steel Corporation Makes Ten Per Cent Advance to 100,000 Employees.

The largest voluntary increase ever known in the wages of 100,000 men has been decided upon by the United States Steel Corporation. They will receive an advance of 10 per cent, which will increase the annual pay roll of the steel corporation by \$4,000,000. The advance applies to union as well as non union men.

BUTLER OUT IN THE COLD.

House Decides Contest from Missouri, Declaring Seat Vacant.

The house Saturday decided the contested election case of Horton vs. Butler, from the twelfth Missouri district. In this case the majority of the committee found that the election was tainted with fraud as to make it invalid and recommended that the seat be declared vacant, which was done.

ABSORPTION IS NOW EFFECTIVE

Atlantic Coast Line Takes Charge of Plant System Roads—Temporary Organization.

The absorption of the Plant system by the Atlantic Coast Line railroad, which was announced some months ago and which since that time has been quite a live topic in railroad circles, became effective Tuesday, July 1st.

Circulars issued by the Coast Line have provided a temporary organization which it is believed will largely remain as the permanent organization of the road. For the present the system will be operated from Wilmington, but in two divisions. The passenger department will have headquarters at Wilmington, while the freight department will have headquarters both in Wilmington and Savannah.

The Southern has begun the use of the trackage rights of the Plant system between Savannah and Jacksonville, which it acquired at the time of the arrangement for the consolidation. For the present it is understood that the Southern will continue its train service on these lines as it is run at present. The only difference will be that the trains will be pulled by Southern locomotives and manned by Southern crews.

Per Diem Charges Begin.

At 12 o'clock Monday night the system of per diem charges for the use of freight cars went into effect in place of the old system mileage charges which has been used by the roads for a number of years.

The new system will, it is thought, greatly improve the freight service of the roads all over the country, as it will cause a more prompt handling of freight and will in a large measure do away with the car shortages, which have been so annoying to the railroad managers in recent years.

At one time it was thought that the change from the old to the new system would be an almost impossible task for the car accountants to perform in the limited time that was given them, but it is now generally believed that the change will be accomplished without a hitch.

President John M. Egan, of the Central of Georgia, in discussing the new system, said:

"The inauguration of the new system will cause the car accountants very little trouble, as they have prepared themselves for it. I believe that the new system will greatly simplify the work of keeping up with our freight cars and that the public will also derive great benefit from the improved freight service that will be given as the result of the roads being better able to keep their cars on their own lines."

WILL OF MILLIONAIRE ROUSS.

Property Estimated at \$1,500,000 and Goes to Son and Daughter.

A copy of the will of the late Charles Broadway Rouss, of New York, has been deposited in the county clerk's office at Waxahatchie, Tex., to be recorded. The will is a lengthy document and disposes of property of the estimated value of \$1,500,000.

Cash bequests to the amount of \$414,500 are made, and \$32,500 continuing annuities are devised by instrument. The mercantile business, buildings, etc., of the deceased are left to his son, Peter W. Rouss, and daughter, Virginia Duane Le, jointly, with a provision that should the son elect he shall have the exclusive control, management and revenues of the business by paying to the daughter the sum of \$25,000 per annum.

VETERAN "KNOT-TYER" DEAD.

Justice House Held Record of 6,000 Couples, Mostly Elopers.

Magistrate John H. Hause, of Jeffersonville, Ind., who for many years was one of the most unique characters in southern Indiana, is dead. He was 55 years of age and during the ten years in which he held the office of magistrate in Jeffersonville he is said to have married 6,000 couples, the majority of whom were elopers.

DEWEY BEFORE COMMITTEE.

Admiral Declares He Never Recognized Aguinaldo's Government.

Admiral Dewey made a statement before the senate committee on the Philippines Thursday concerning the early operations at Manila when he was in command of the American forces in Philippine waters.

Admiral Dewey said emphatically that he never had recognized Aguinaldo's government, nor did he salute Aguinaldo's flag. He never called Aguinaldo "general," but addressed him as "Don Emilio."

MRS. RAUCK RECONSIDERS.

Asks For a Divorc From Her Female Hubby in Baltimore.

A Baltimore dispatch says: Mrs. Ernestine L. Rauck, who was married last week to Lydia Lotta Sawyer, who had masqueraded as a man for several years, applied to the courts Friday to have the marriage annulled. Judge Wright signed an order for a hearing in the case.

MUST ARBITRATE SOME MORE.

Comptroller General of Georgia Refuses Southern's Tax Returns.

Comptroller General Wright, of Georgia, has rejected the tax returns of the Southern railway as made by the company, on the ground that the valuations are several millions of dollars less than they should be.

The returns value the Southern's properties in Georgia at about \$11,000,000, while the comptroller general holds that they should aggregate about \$24,500,000.

COMBINE OF STEEL PLANTS.

Six Huge Foundries Consolidated With Forty Millions Capital.

Formal announcement of the organization of the American steel foundries under a New Jersey charter with an authorized capital of \$40,000,000, an authorized capital of \$40,000,000, half 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock and half common, was made at New York Thursday. The new corporation acquires the plants and properties of six distinct companies.

PROCLAIM AMNESTY

Cabinet Decides on Leniency For Prisoners in Philippines.

WILL BE ISSUED ON FOURTH

Document Will Declare that Peace Exists in Archipelago, With Unimportant Exception—Depends on Congressional Action.

A Washington special says: At a meeting of the cabinet Friday the terms of an amnesty proclamation to the Filipino, which it is contemplated to issue on the 4th of July, were agreed upon. The war department for some time past has had under consideration the draft of a proclamation and has found it necessary to make a number of changes in its text. In its modified state it was agreed to by the cabinet, and Secretary Root will cable it to Acting Governor Wright for his inspection. If it meets the latter's approval nothing will remain but for the president: (If the Philippine civil government bill is a law on that day, as is now expected it will be) to issue on Independence day a formal proclamation setting forth terms of amnesty for all political offenders in the islands, including Aguinaldo and those held at Guam.

The proclamation is based on the general objects of the Philippine government bill, namely, to restore peace in the archipelago and substitute a civil for a military administration. That bill is now in conference, and the proclamation will not be issued until the Philippine government measure has been agreed upon by both houses, and the president has affixed his signature to it.

The proclamation will declare that a state of peace now exists in the Philippine Islands, save in the parts of the archipelago where the Mindanao or Pagan tribes are giving the United States a great amount of trouble, and will declare in effect that with the transfer of the government of the archipelago from a military to a civil status all those arrested and held for political offenses shall be restored to liberty granted full amnesty and allowed to participate in the civil government that is to be inaugurated on the islands.

JURY ACQUITS MRS. DUNCAN.

Woman Who Slew Husband at Atlanta Declared Not Guilty.

In the criminal branch of the superior court at Atlanta, Ga., Friday, Mrs. Mollie Eady Duncan was acquitted of the charge of murdering her husband, Policeman James M. Duncan, and walked from the court house free.

The verdict seemed to meet with popular approval and Mrs. Duncan was warmly congratulated by a large number of the spectators who had waited in the court room during the day anxious to witness the result of this remarkable case.

A similar scene to the one presented after the rendering of the verdict was probably never before witnessed in the Fulton county court house. For more than half an hour Mrs. Duncan held a reception in Judge Candler's office and was kept busy shaking hands and talking to those who crowded about her. She appeared supremely happy and accompanied each handshake and salutation with a pleasant smile.

After leaving the court house, Mrs. Duncan returned directly to the Tower, where she received the congratulations of the officials and prisoners.

"I must go back home—that is, I mean to the Tower, and tell my friends there goodbye," she remarked. "You know the Tower has been my home lately," she added with a smile.

During the informal reception, the members of the jury filed into the room and each one shook hands with Mrs. Duncan. She was glad of this opportunity to thank the jury and expressed her heartfelt thanks for their action in liberating her.

Mrs. Duncan's attorneys were also congratulated for their work in the case. They maintained from the first that Mrs. Duncan would be acquitted. The calling of the case was contrary to expectations, as the trial was to have come up at a special term of the court, which was to have been held on July 21st, but the attorneys for the defense were anxious to have the trial proceed at this term of court, and late Thursday afternoon they appeared before Judge Candler and requested that he hold court for another day in order to try Mrs. Duncan. Judge Candler agreed to do this, and the defense waived the plea of former jeopardy, which they had intended entering.

PREACHERS ROAST GAMBLERS.

Last Sunday for the first time in the history of Columbia all of the preachers delivered sermons against a public evil. In a number of instances they used very plain language regarding the failure of the city administration to carry out the laws. The immediate cause of the sermons was the acquittal of W. B. Smith, a gambler, charged with the murder of Howard Allen, in a gambling house on Main street, in September, 1900. The State, Columbia's morning newspaper, published an editorial on the subject and the preachers used this as the basis for their sermons.

There was nothing sensational in any of these sermons, but they were strong, earnest pleas for observance of the law and the protection of the youth of the city, who are led into temptation to gamble and then to steal and forge to cover their losses.

One pastor, Dr. Mark L. Carlisle, of the Washington Street Methodist church, did not confine his remarks to the gambling dens of Columbia, but extended them to the social card parties and the ladies' euchre clubs.

There are three separate sets of laws against gambling in Columbia—one contained in the city ordinances, another in the state laws and a third prohibiting gambling under heavy penalties within ten miles of the South Carolina college. It is notorious that for years large gambling houses have been conducted on Main street in the business center of the town, and the police walking on their beats can hear the rattle of the chips and the talk of the players.

Time and again the attention of the authorities has been called to this matter by the newspapers, but not one

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE NEWS ITEMS.

Two Negro Boys Drown.

Two negro boys, aged 11 and 12, respectively, were drowned near Beaufort a few days ago while attempting to cross a deep creek with bags of oysters on their backs. The bodies were recovered and the coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental drowning.

Campaign Briefs.

During the past week the candidates have disported themselves at a lively rate. From Charleston to Barnwell, through devious windings and all available intermediate stations.

Charleston was pleasant fishing ground; Walterboro, years ago the summer resort of wealthy planters, is still pleasantly reminiscent of the olden time, and beautiful Beaufort, with the fine Sea Island hotel, its splendid breezes and many attractions, made a spot where even the most energetic candidate loved to linger.

The week, apparently, has not been without developments. If the speeches have been read as they were listened to by the crowds at the various meetings, some developments might be seen.

Some general remarks concerning the progress made may not be altogether without interest to many. South Carolinians are as fond of politics as are any people in the world.

The gubernatorial candidates, in discussing what the year pleased to term "issues," have what Mr. Ansel terms a "love feast platform." This means that are all legislative sessions, education, biennial legislation, sessions, good roads, dispensary and the proposed child labor bill. They are opposed to trusts and combinations and monopolies, which, however, are discussed with proper regard for the rights of capital, as well as of labor. This is also the case regarding every reference to the child labor bill, which is always spoken of with sincere appreciation of and care for the rights of mill owners and the great work they have done and are doing. The love feast is not exactly perfect, though practically so. One candidate has not answered his opponent as to his exact position on an important question and two minor differences, too slight for specific mention, exist in the stand taken on the "issues."

Candidates for the office of lieutenant governor are waxing warmer in their discussions. One accuses others of "dodging," the debates change from grave to gay, from lively to severe, and more than a "pop gun" rejoinder may be looked for in this debate.

Candidates for the office of secretary of state still maintain their ideal rivalry, closely followed in this by the gallant and courteous aspirants for the office of adjutant general. Candidates for the office of comptroller general are making a politico-business race, with no asperities and with perfect good feeling.

Much interest is manifested in the debates between the two gentlemen, one of whom is to be the next attorney general of South Carolina. The arena has two determined antagonists when these candidates enter, and a warm, detailed, but always strictly parliamentary, battle follows.

Great interest is taken in the multi-form and many-hued race for the office of railroad commissioner. This interest is almost (but not quite) as great in the audience as it is among the candidates. "Every minute will be the next" is the uppermost thought when these gentlemen get under steam, but it is very hard to even think quietly to one's self who the next railroad commissioner will be. Most of the candidates make a straightforward business race for this office, but things are generally made lively when these speeches begin.

A close mathematical calculation reveals the fact that the candidates who have only five minutes allowed them daily for their speeches pay a fraction more than \$100 per hour for this great privilege. Of course this does not include precious moments used, in hand-shaking, baby kissing and other delights incident to a political canvass, where offers are few and candidates are numerous. It does represent legitimate, official time allowed for the enlightenment of honest voters, who come for instruction and is a farcical reflection of this feature of a South Carolina primary. A smooth-tongued, oily, glib talker can use his five minutes, while a capable business man can scarcely make himself or his wants known in this limited time.

There are very many people who have talked about the primary being the salvation of the poor man in politics. It is something of a strain to see how this is so when the present campaign is going to cost the candidates at least \$40,000. That seems to be a lot of money, but the candidates seem to be anxious to spend the money if they can only get the offices.

There are sixty-two candidates in the field for state and federal offices and, placing the average expense at \$500 per candidate, this would run the amount up to \$31,200, and the assessments and other necessary expenses would easily run the cost per candidate up to \$600.

Some folks may think that \$600 is a high average. It is no such thing. It is low. There are already many candidates who have spent double that amount and the campaign is hardly half over. They have been liberal in the use of printers' ink. There have been thousands of circular letters sent out and tens of thousands of so-called personal letters, announcing candidacy. There is no such thing as a discount on postage bills and the railroads have gotten full rates from all of the candidates, as they had every right to do.

ANOTHER MACHINISTS' STRIKE.

Something Like Seventeen Hundred Go Out on the Union Pacific.

A special from Omaha, Neb., says: The machinists of the Union Pacific railroad, in accordance with their decision last Saturday, struck in all the large and many of the smaller shops of the system Monday morning. About 1,700 men are affected by the strike.

LAWS FOR FILIPINOS

Horse Passes Philippines Bill After a Week of Wrangling.

DIFFERS FROM SENATE MEASURE

Substitute for Temporary Control of Islands Lost Out—Anti-Slavery Provision Was Also Voted Down.

At 5 o'clock Thursday night, at the end of a nine-hour session, and of a debate lasting night and day for a week, the house passed the Philippines civil government bill, practically as it came from the committee. It was a party vote, 141-97, with the exception of Mr. McCall, of Massachusetts, who voted with the democrats. The minority substitute for the establishment of a temporary government in the islands and their permanent independence as soon as a stable government could be established was defeated by 55 to 136.

The debate during the day was at times of a lively character. The democrats offered a multitude of amendments, but all were voted down, including one offered by Mr. Patterson, of Tennessee, to prohibit slavery or involuntary servitude in the islands.

The greatest interest attached to an amendment offered by Mr. McCall, republican, of Massachusetts, to the end of the bill, to declare the policy of the United States to be to develop the capacity of the Filipinos for safe government. The democrats challenged their political adversaries to declare their future policy. Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, and Mr. Cooper, of Wisconsin, said it would be unwise to mortgage the future my making such a declaration now, and the latter quoted Governor Taft as saying that such a promise now would tend to prevent the pacification of the islands. The amendment was lost—80 to 128. It was a strict party vote, except for Mr. McCall and Mr. Littlefield, of Maine, who voted with the democrats for the amendment.